

WEATHER FORECAST.
Partly cloudy and cooler to-day; to-mor-
row fair; moderate westerly winds.
Highest temperature yesterday, 47; lowest, 34.
Detailed weather reports will be found on editorial page.

THE NEW YORK HERALD

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THE BEST IN ITS HISTORY.
The New York Herald, with all that was
best of The Sun intertwined with it, and
the whole revitalized, is a bigger and better
and sounder newspaper than ever before.

VOL. LXXXVI.—NO. 77—DAILY.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1921.—ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER,
POST OFFICE, NEW YORK, N. Y.

PRICE TWO CENTS
IN NEW YORK CITY.

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TOKIO WILL OFFER FORMULA TO SOLVE FAR EAST PROBLEMS; RADICAL CHANGE OF JAPANESE POLICY IN ORIENT EXPECTED; BRITAIN AND JAPAN ACCEPT U. S. NAVAL PLAN IN PRINCIPLE

AGENDA CONFEREES PUT ARMS AHEAD OF FAR EAST DISCUSSION

Later Two Subjects May Be
Debated Concurrently in
Washington Parley.

PROCEDURE IS UNDECIDED

Hollanders Are Pleased With
Progress—American Sub-
committees Appointed.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau,
Washington, D. C., Nov. 14.

At the second public session of the
armaments conference, which will be
held in Continental Hall beginning at
11 A. M. to-morrow, the delegates will
discuss the proposal of Secretary of
State Hughes for naval reduction,
and also will consider the general
programme of procedure which was
not decided upon finally by the com-
mittees representing the Powers
which met to-day in the Pan-American
Building.

Formal communications giving this
information were issued to-
night by the press section of the con-
ference.

It is proposed "to recommend to
the conference the appointment of a
committee composed of all the plenipotentiary delegates of the United
States, the British Empire, France,
Italy and Japan, to examine and
report to the full conference with
respect to limitation of armament,
and with power to set up such sub-
committees as it might from time to
time deem desirable."

The same method of procedure was
adopted relative to the Far Eastern
question, with the addition of all of
the plenipotentiary delegates of Bel-
gium, China, The Netherlands and Por-
tugal.

Hughes to Submit Proposals.
Secretary Hughes will submit both
proposals to the conference at its
meeting to-morrow.

The significant feature of the official
communique was the following an-
nouncement with respect to armament
limitations:

"It was agreed that the delegates
should be given an opportunity to
speak. If desired, at the meeting
of the conference to-morrow con-
cerning the proposals of the dele-
gation of the United States with
regard to limitation of armament.

The conclusions drawn from the na-
ture of this bare information concern-
ing the action of the committees was
that consideration of the Far Eastern
question will proceed concurrently
with that of limitation of armament,
but definite consideration at this time
will be devoted to the question of arms
limitation. The American proposal
will naturally be the basis of this dis-
cussion and the evident determination
to discuss it suggests a meeting to-
morrow almost as dramatic as that of
Saturday.

It was assumed the committees had
not reached a final decision as to the
agenda and this will come up before
the full conference for final action.

The committee on limitation of arma-
ment met to-day at 11 A. M. Those
present were Secretary of State Hughes,
chairman; Arthur J. Balfour, Great
Britain; Premier Briand, France; Sen-
ator Charles McNamara, Italy; and Ad-
miral Tominaga Kato, Japan.

Meeting on Far East Is Brief.
The meeting for consideration of the
Far Eastern question was held at 2
P. M. and in addition to the delegates
mentioned above was attended by Baron
de Cartier de Marchienne, Belgium; Dr.
Alfred Sze, China; Jonkhoeff H. A. Van
Karnabek, The Netherlands, and Vis-
count d'Ale, Portugal. Both meetings
were comparatively brief.

The smaller Powers incline to accept-
ance of the American proposal. Their
viewpoint was voiced to-day in an of-
ficial statement by The Netherlands dele-
gation as follows:

"We are interested in the arma-
ments conference only as observers
and have no part to play in the ac-
tual discussing itself. Holland only
has sufficient naval armaments to
preserve her neutrality and has no
building programme.

Holland always has been a peace-
ful nation and has met with no diffi-
culties in the Far East. When the
questions of the Far East come up
for discussion then Holland will per-
sistently take part. She is vitally in-
terested in the Far East so far
as the Dutch East Indies are con-
cerned and her main object is to
protect her interests progress Holland
has more or less been able to keep
peace in her particular section of the
Far East. Living as she does be-
tween the continent of Australia and
the mainland of southern Asia, she is
in a position to play a vital part
in the politics of both Asia and
Australia, yet she has never con-
cerned herself with the affairs of her
neighbors and has continued her own
political and commercial develop-

Continued on Page Six.
Theatrical and Hotel and Restaurants
Advertising will be found on Page 15-Adve.

40,000 Cards Demolish Old Diplomatic Custom

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau,
Washington, D. C., Nov. 14.

Forty thousand or more visit-
ing cards which diplomatic
etiquette requires to be ex-
changed in Washington as a result
of the assembling here of official
delegations from nine nations in
attendance upon the arms con-
ference, will not need to be printed as
a result of a decision of the diplo-
mats themselves to waive the for-
mality.

Ordinarily every member of every
delegation and every attaché as
well would have to leave his card
with every other member or at-
taché, but on the present occasion,
as happened also at Paris, it has
been decided that the formality be
dispensed with, as it would seriously
interfere with the progress of the
conference.

GERMANS SEE TRICK TO ISOLATE JAPAN

America and Britain Said to
Be United at Conference,
Probably by Agreement.

SNEERS FOR NAVAL PLAN

French to Submit if They Can
Rule Continent, According
to Berlin Opinion.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
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New York Herald Bureau,
Berlin, Nov. 14.

Japan is being isolated by America
and Great Britain at the Washington
conference the same way Germany
was isolated on the Continent before
the world war by the other European
Powers, is the opinion of German
political observers, especially those of
conservative tendency. They go so
far as to credit America with having
reached a definite understanding with
England before the conference began
and predict Japanese submission to
the conference, although not without
a struggle.

The conservatives have revived
the old slogan of "Einkreisung," which
was so loudly used to justify the Ger-
man war policy, to explain what is
happening now to Japan. They de-
clare that England and America pro-
pose to reduce Japan to a second class
Power. Both the Japanese Moral
Doctrine in Asia and the growing
fear on the part of the British dy-
nasties are felt here to have moved
England to support the American
policy.

The Deutsche Tageszeitung declares
that the ten year building cessation
proposed by the United States is the
most important point of the American
plan.

The Communist Rote Fahne (Red
Flag) shares the view that Japan will
play the short end of the conference.
The words of England as forced by
the policy of her dominions and by her
debts to America to yield to the Ameri-
can wishes.

It points out that Mr. Hughes, in
enunciating the proposal, did not refer
to land disarmament, and concludes that
the United States does not intend to in-
terfere with French aspirations to domi-
nate the Continent. This it deems is
America's prize for French support
against Japan.

BERLIN, Nov. 14 (Associated Press).—
The National press "discovers in the
proposal of Secretary Hughes at Wash-
ington only "American egotism" and
"lies, hypocrisy and dishonesty." The
newspapers declare that Germany can-
not expect the slightest relief from
French cruelty, carried on with a re-
volver on the hip along the Rhine.

Some of the newspapers express the
belief that the delegates greeted the
proposal of Secretary Hughes with ap-
proval in order to gain time "to put
something over on each other."

The Liberal press is silent, but the
radical Rote Fahne (Red Flag) says it
is evident that the "four oppressed
peoples—Russia, Germany, Japan and
Siberia—will be the sacrificial offerings
to the commercial imperialism of
America and England."

"Whether England wishes or not," it
adds, "her Japan hating dominions will
force her to go with the United States.
These dominions are a bigger trump card
in the hand of Secretary Hughes than
the billion pounds of war debt England
owes."

The Pan-German Tageszeitung thinks
the American programme of a ten years
naval holiday probably will result in a
race to construct fighting submarines
and airships and a larger armament
is still far in the future.

The Tagliche Rundschau says of the
programme: "Despite Quaker help and
other good intentions for nothing but
hypocrisy, lies and dishonesty. Once
more this play gets under our skin. It
is laughable to see England, America
and Japan seeking to save each other
from injury, while they are secretly
planning later sabotage for the whole
programme."

The Allgemeine Zeitung sees the pros-
pect of an American and British agree-
ment and says it is certain France will
get a free hand in dealing with Ger-
many.

The Kreuz Zeitung says President
Harding's words sound like those of
former President Wilson, but that Presi-
dent Harding has a more working
scheme, although it appears the President
himself has no exaggerated ideas about
the success of the undertaking.

BALFOUR TO SUGGEST DEVIATIONS TO KEEP SHIPBUILDING ALIVE

Britons Hope He Will Make
It Clear They Are Strong
for American Plan.

FOR BIG SUBMARINE CUTS

Experts Puzzled by Reversal
of Old Custom Which Made
Arms Fit Policies.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau,
Washington, D. C., Nov. 14.

All eyes and ears will be turned in
the direction of Arthur J. Balfour to-
morrow when, as head of the British
delegation to the conference, he will
deliver Great Britain's reply to Sec-
retary Hughes's opening day pro-
nouncement. While the Britons have
faith in the eloquence of Mr. Balfour,
and while in their hearts they are
absolutely in accord with the principles
of naval reduction as laid down by
Secretary Hughes, they are none
the less a bit apprehensive that Mr.
Balfour's reply may not quite come
up to the expectations of the Ameri-
can people.

Careful students of public opinion
as they are, and situated in an alien
country, they have been making the
most minute examinations of the re-
action to the Hughes speech. The
inevitable result of their study has
been the realization that almost as
a unit the American people are in
absolute accord with Mr. Hughes and
almost equally unanimous in their
expectancy that Great Britain will
meet America half way in the matter
of limitation of naval armament.

Veteran Britons Anxious.

But—and here is where the tinge of
anxiety comes into the British calcu-
lations—as veteran dealers in interna-
tional affairs, as colonizers of tradi-
tional experience and as controllers of
widely separated territories, they feel
that they are more accustomed than
Americans to take into consideration
the practical effect of national policy.
Hence while in private as well as pub-
lic they do agree profoundly with the
spirit of Mr. Hughes's programme and
also with the principles he has laid
down, they feel that they cannot com-
mit themselves unreservedly to the
American programme until by careful
examination of its probable effects
they know at least approximately
where it is going to land them.

Because of this the fear that per-
haps if Mr. Balfour in announcing
his acceptance of the Hughes princi-
ples begins qualifying the acceptance
with counter suggestions, which he
unquestionably will do, the American
public, raised to the heights of the
altruistic and from the American
viewpoint practical suggestion of Mr.
Hughes, will be disappointed in the
Balfour speech and conclude that the
British are not as wholehearted as all
of their private and public statements
have indicated.

Need Time to Study Costs.

For instance, it was pointed out to
The NEW YORK HERALD correspondent
to-night by one of the British repre-
sentatives that the American delegates
cently had made a most careful study of
the programme as set forth by Mr.
Hughes, and of necessity must know to
the cent how much it is going to cost
America and exactly what it will mean
to her future foreign policy.

The Britons, on the other hand, have
been taught from infancy, as have other
European government officials, that mil-
itary and naval armaments should be cut
to suit policy cloth. In other words,
policies are first determined upon by the
foreign offices and Parliaments. Then
the military and naval authorities are
called on to say what armed strength
will be necessary to back those policies
up.

The American delegation has reversed
this order with the result that the Brit-
ish are suddenly called on not only to
figure out the problem as it actually af-
fects their navy, but also to do the
whole problem backward. This, they
say frankly, takes time.

So to-morrow Mr. Balfour is expected
to make a twenty minute speech, in
which he will advocate making even
deeper cuts in the submarine strength
of the navy than Mr. Hughes asked for
and also will advocate some changes in
the scheme of replacement of tonnage
that will keep the shipyards alive.

Submarine Item Not Serious.

The submarine question is not con-
sidered a serious one. Great Britain
rains out of the war with less than
90,000 tons, which is the approximate
amount she would be entitled to under
the Hughes plan. The British are not
enamored of submarines anyhow.

The replacement question, however, is
serious to the British from two angles.
First, as they point out, to put the ship-
yards in storage for ten years would

Continued on Page Two.
Deerfoot Farm Sausages. Made of best ma-
terials and with the greatest care at the farm
at Southbury, Mass. Get the genuine.—Adve.

Developments in Washington and Their Reactions Abroad

GREAT BRITAIN and Japan, through Mr. Balfour and Baron
Kato, will accept the American naval proposals in principle
at to-day's session of the arms conference.

Japan is ready with a proposal affecting the Far East problems
that will astonish the conference by its candor and almost equal that
of Mr. Hughes in its importance.

At a conference of the delegations it was decided to appoint two
committees, one on armaments and one on the Far East problems, to
examine these questions and report later to the full conference.

Members of the British delegation affirmed their faith in Mr. Bal-
four and their substantial accord in the plan of Mr. Hughes. Also
they stated that Mr. Balfour might advocate even deeper naval cuts
than those in the American proposal.

Premier Takahashi of Japan declared he was convinced the
Washington conference would be crowned with success. He affirmed
his adherence to the Hara policies. Gukio Ozaki, former Cabinet
Minister, said the ten year holiday would mean practical abolition of
navies. Japanese newspapers expressed keen satisfaction at the
Washington proposals.

Berlin newspapers uttered a concerted protest at the develop-
ments in Washington, declaring that Japan was to be isolated by an
agreement between Great Britain and the United States, as was
Germany before the war by her European neighbors.

London understood Premier Lloyd George to be in full accord
with Mr. Balfour's acceptance in principle of the Washington pro-
posals, which found favor and support in all classes.

ITALY AND FRANCE END NAVY DISPUTE

Agreement Follows Confer-
ence Between Heads of Both
Delegations at Parley.

DAZED AT HUGHES COUP

One Diplomat, Stunned for 48
Hours, Recovers and Calls
It Incredible.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau,
Washington, D. C., Nov. 14.

After to-day's meeting of the arms
committees the French Premier visited
the Italian delegation and remained
nearly an hour in conversation with
the principal Italian delegate, Senator
Schanzer.

It is reported that the Franco-Ital-
ian interview practically settled a dis-
pute which arose between the French
and Italians over their respective
naval positions. France wanted not
only to retain her present naval
strength, but even to add thereto,
while Italy would not hear of France
having so much more than she her-
self possessed.

It is said the French demand eight
capital ships with the additional right
to construct other small fast cruising
vessels, while the Italians are willing
to accept the basis of six capital ships.
There was a time when the British
fleet in the Mediterranean was strong
enough to defeat both the French
and the Italians combined, but under
the new American plan all this would
be changed.

The two Latin sister, therefore, are
left together in the Mediterranean.
There was the danger of a bitter quar-
rel over their respective allotments. The
Italian Revista Marina for some time
has shown considerable agitation against
France's superior maritime situation.
France at present has seven capital
ships against Italy's five. In Italian
eyes even seven capital French ships
were too much, now a third party no
longer commanded the Mediterranean
Sea.

France on the other hand pleaded
that she has a divided coastline. She
declared that a larger fleet than Italy's
was essential because she must divide
her ships between the Atlantic and the
Mediterranean.

One suggested basis of settlement of
the dispute between France and Italy
was the following:
In order to leave a little room for
improvement it was considered that
the figure for the French navy might be
fixed under the Hughes plan at 175,000
or 200,000 tons and the Italian at 130,000.
This approximately corresponded to the
present capital ship comparison between
the two countries of seven and five.

Also approximately represented the
figures in tonnage which might be given
to France and Italy on the new basis of
allowing Japan 350,000 tons and Eng-
land and America 500,000.
France was recognized with her di-
vided coast line to be entitled to a
greater number of vessels of long cru-
ising radius, while Italy, on the other

Continued on Page Two.

A Room You Can Call Home!

Turn NOW to the classified advertisements and
look for yourself. There are many places advertised
in the Board and Room columns, both in the City
and Suburbs, where you can find just the accommo-
dations you desire.

THE NEW YORK HERALD
TELEPHONE CHELSEA 4000.

KATO WILL FOLLOW LEAD OF BRITAIN IN ACCEPTING BASIS

Precise Details of Japanese
Position Are Expected
to Be Delayed.

WANT ALL OF U. S. IDEAS

Complete British View Is Also
Sought Before Japan Finally
Commits Herself.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau,
Washington, D. C., Nov. 14.

The Japanese Government's accep-
tance in principle of the American
proposals for limiting the navies of
the world will be announced officially,
perhaps to-morrow, to the Conference
on Limitation of Armament.

The announcement is to be made by
Admiral Baron Kato, the Japanese
Minister of the Navy on behalf of the
Japanese delegation. The precise de-
tails of the Japanese position, how-
ever, are expected to be very much
delayed.

The Japanese experts continued
their study of the programme out-
lined by Secretary Hughes, but gave
no idea when it would be possible for
them to make a report to the dele-
gation. Even then the view of the of-
ficials at Tokio will have to be received
before the Government policy will be
entirely clear.

Britain to Take Precedence.

The general understanding prevails
that the Japanese are preparing to
let the British Government take the
lead in presenting its complete opin-
ion of the American proposal, since
the British view is expected to be that
certain modifications should be made
in regard to the replacement features
of the programme. Some of these
the Japanese might wish to adopt for
themselves. It is not with a thought
of hindering the acceptance of the
proposals that the Japanese desire to
stand back for the time being, but
rather to get the ideas of the two
chief naval Powers before actually
committing themselves.

At the same time it is evident that
the Japanese delegation wants to get
a better outline of what the United
States and the other countries have
in mind concerning the Far East. Up
to date they are in the dark on this
question and they have let it be known
carefully that whatever they do in
the matter of restricting armaments
will be contingent on a satisfactory
settlement of the various Pacific is-
sues.

The position is taken by the Japanese
that they have been invited to Wash-
ington by the American Government to
consider all the questions at stake, both
the matter of limiting armaments and
Far Eastern policies, and that it is only
proper for them to wait to hear what
the United States has in mind entirely
before giving complete assent to any
one thing, such as the size of the navies,
but they wish to let it be known that
they will agree to limit their navy in
size provided the rest of the programme
is satisfactory.

Said Japan Had Fears.

Some comment resulted from the
speech delivered by Admiral Baron Kato
at the reception last night to the news-
paper correspondents attending the con-
ference, in which he said that Japan
"has had fears which have caused her
to continue (naval) building."

In almost the same breath he added
that "whatever fears she might have
entertained can be said to have been
dispelled by free and frank interchange
of views at the present conference."

In some quarters close to the Japanese
it was suggested that these fears arose
to some extent at least from the Ameri-
can action in fortifying possessions in
the Pacific. This information gave fur-
ther credence to the impression, which
is increasing, that the Japanese will
make their acceptance of the American
proposal for restricting the size of the
navies contingent upon the destruction
of these fortifications.

Officials at Japanese headquarters
said to-day that the delegation has not
yet been informed by the Tokyo Govern-
ment as to the American proposals
have been received by the people of
Japan. It is yet too early, they ex-
plained, to get any definite idea on the
subject, but it was assumed that the re-
action would be favorable. It was re-
peated that the people of Japan are an-
xious to enter on a programme of limit-
ing armaments provided a proper scheme
can be worked out to safeguard the in-
terests of Japan.

RUSH FOR WORK IN CAR SHOPS

BUFFALO, Nov. 14.—William J. Con-
ners, as lessee, to-day reopened the East
Buffalo car repair shops of the New
York Central Railroad, which had been
closed for nine months, and will operate
them hereafter as the W. J. Conners Car
Shops.

Announcement of Concessions to Satisfy China and to Remove Friction Caused by Shantung Issue Now Forecast.

AMERICAN METHOD OF LAYING CARDS ON TABLE TO BE PURSUED

Japanese Believed to Be Ready to Outline
Openly Their Aspirations Based on
Economic Need of Supplies
From Asiatic Mainland.

By LOUIS SEIBOLD.
Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau,
Washington, D. C., Nov. 14.

Having swept aside conventional preliminaries and smashed diplomatic
precedents with one bold stroke, the American commissioners to the greatest
of international councils are to-night paving the way for other innovations.
Their first venture toward accomplishing the limitation of unnecessary,
excessive and expensive armaments already has advanced to a stage abso-
lutely unparalleled in the tribunals of world importance (if one of such
magnitude was ever before convened).

So complete is the American case that the two leading nations whose
interests are most largely affected—the British Empire and the Imperial
Government of Japan—have decided to "accept in principle" the American
proposals for the limitation of naval armaments. No better evidence of
the effect of the stupendous proposal placed before the delegates sent by
Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan could be cited than this fact.

The Paris peace conference devoted more than forty days to the dis-
cussion of the events involved in the settlement of the war with Germany
before the first definite stage was reached.

Further evidence of the soundness of the American proposal in creating
a new diplomacy that actually provides "open covenants, openly arrived at"
is furnished by the decision which the representatives of Japan are said
to have reached at a conference this afternoon.

Striking Japanese Proposal Expected.

Impressed by the good business sense, the logic and the effect of the
American method in presenting its case, it is wholly probable that Prince
Tokugawa, Baron Kato and Ambassador Shidehara, in behalf of the Japanese
Government will emulate the example of the American delegates in a most
striking and dramatic manner, possibly at the second session of the inter-
national conference, to be held to-morrow, when the full agenda may be
announced.

Their endorsement of the American method of approaching large mat-
ters in a large way is expected to take the form of a proposal which may
form the basis for an amicable settlement of the Far Eastern problems
affecting the special privileges Japan claims in China and other parts of
the Asiatic mainland.

If this information is correct—and it is obtained from sources that
justify its acceptance as such—the work of the conference will be greatly
simplified and reduce the general problems to be adjusted to the armament
limitation as applied to military land forces.

Inasmuch as the army of the United States has been reduced to a
skeleton organization and that of Great Britain practically scrapped, the
countries which will be affected by discussion of land armaments will be
reduced to three in number: France, to which it is of vital concern; Italy,
whose military necessities are uncertain, and Japan, which, confronted with
problems involved in her obligations in Asia, may plead for special conces-
sions. The land armament feature of the conference programme therefore
can be logically separated from the naval status of any of the nations
represented at the conference.

The paramount interest in the immediate deliberations of the con-
ference, which from present indications are to be conducted on a modern busi-
ness basis, still centres around the American proposal for the limitation of
naval armaments.

The Far Eastern problems may suddenly be clarified to a very large
extent if the purpose of the Japanese delegation to submit a formula is
carried out.

Scope of Plan Is Being Guarded Carefully.

The scope of the Japanese plan for the settlement of Asiatic disputes
and possibly for the amicable adjustment of difference of views between
the United States Government and its own is being quite as carefully
guarded as was the astounding proposal dumped upon the delegates in the
most matter of fact way by Secretary of State Hughes on Saturday.

Just what form the Japanese suggestion will take so that Tokio's in-
terests and those of China may be settled to the satisfaction of the Powers
represented in the conference is problematic. There is no question that
Japan with the lesson of Saturday before it will make radical changes in
her policy affecting the neighbors with whom she has not dwelt on terms
of amity and from whom she has withheld the benefits of her own amazing
progress toward major importance as a Power of the first line.

I gained the impression at Tokio two months ago that Japan had been
finally convinced the imperialistic methods which governed her relations
with her neighbors would be neither countenanced nor tolerated in the
future. The readiness with which the Japanese Government sensed and
appreciated this fact gave me great respect for their intelligence. It also
prepared me for Japan's decision to emulate the example of the United
States Government and come forward with a frank statement of her
ambitions, needs and desires to merit the high regard which has charac-
terized the consideration accorded her representatives in the international
council now in progress.

The concessions that she will propose as a basis for agreement on Far
Eastern matters will unquestionably deal specifically with those issues
which have provoked bitter enmity between her own people and the Chinese
and discord throughout the Far East.

Forecast of What the Formula Will Be.

The formula will take direct cognizance of the differences of opinion
between her and China on the one hand, and between her and the other
nations of the world on the other, regarding Shantung, the economic con-
flicts in other parts of China, the regulation of the administration of rail-
roads mortgaged to Japan, and Siberia.

Just what Japan will propose in the nature of settling the controversies
between herself and her sluggish, incapable neighbor is a matter of con-
jecture over which recognized authorities on the Far East are far apart,
but there is every reason to believe that the plan which Japan will bring
forward—perhaps to-morrow, if the conditions are propitious—will reflect
a sincere and earnest effort to remove the causes for future friction in the
Far East and make possible satisfactory agreement on the limitation of
both naval and land armaments.

The Japanese delegates caught the chief point of the American method
in presenting a programme for the limitation of armaments quite as quickly
as those of any other country.

The announcement that Japan will "accept in principle" the American
proposal regarding naval armaments came only a few minutes later than